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with the islands, promontories, estuaries, rivers, mountains, and straits thereof, and also the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and Gaul. It may, therefore, be necessary before it will be admitted, that the Gael and Phenicians were the same people—that there should be an equally striking conformity and analogy, in the Gaelic language, between the meaning of those names, which are acknowledged generally, and almost universally, to have been conferred by that people, as of those of the British Islands and Gaul. This is such obvious and just criticism, that I would say if we do not find those names in the Gaelic etymons, exactly descriptive and accordant with their peculiar situation, character, and circumstances, in so striking and palpable a manner, as scarcely to admit of question or doubt; the names of Britain and Gaul being Gaelic, only prove an identity between the inhabitants of those countries, as different branches of the Gael, but do not go far enough to establish an identity, or even a connexion between them and the Phenicians. But, if the names of the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean and of Spain, or a great majority of them, are evidently and palpably Gaelic, we may fairly, and without encroachment, conclude that language to be the genuine remains of the ancient Phenician tongue, and the Celtæ, colonies of that enterprising people, whose merchants were princes, and the honourable of the earth.

"It will not be expected that *every name* to be found in the Mediterranean, or in Spain, should be explained, or even be capable of being rendered into Gaelic; *some*, no doubt, had a different origin, nor would it be advisable to fatigue the reader by an unnecessary detail of etymologies, as the most striking will sufficiently establish the desired position; the mind becomes bewildered instead of being instructed by injudiciously multiplying proofs. The collation of all the names might and would be useful in a gazetteer, or geographical work, but here would be out of place.

"We will begin by first examining the names of the cities of the coast of Phenicia itself—and first the chief city.

Tyre—*Ṭyr*—The land, or the country, by way of eminence, the home of the Phenicians, their pride and glory—like Rome to the Romans. Tyre was called *THE CITY*. *Ṭyr* is sometimes spelled *Ṭyrt*, in ancient MSS.—Christian Mattheus, derives Tyre from the Hebrew *רֹחַ* which signifies a stone or rock, because it was built on a rock.

"*Sidon*, or *Saida*—*Ṣayda*—a seat, or site. Sidon, though second to Tyre in glory and greatness, is said to have been the elder city, and the first settlement or seat of the Phenicians on the Mediterranean.

Palmyra—*palay*, the palace—*Ṣayre*, of pleasure, or diversion—pronounced *Palmire*.—*Tadmor* is *ṭalḡ*—house—and *ṣayr*, great—the great house or palace.

"*Italy*—*Ṭē*, corn—*ṭalam*, country—the land of corn, or agriculture, pronounced *Italia*.

"*The Tiber*. This is evidently the Gaelic and Phenician *ṭibay*, a well, fountain, spring, stream.

"*Dalmatia*—*ḍal*, a share, a tribe, a country possessed by a tribe—*ṣayr*, good excellent. The excellent, or good share, or allotment, pronounced *Dalmait*.

"*Sardinia*—*ṣayrd*, the greater or larger—*ṭayr*, island; the greater island with reference to Corsica, pronounced *Sardinis*.

"*Corsica*—*ḥayr*, the coast, or the island near the coast.

"*Malta*, or *Melita*—*ṣayr*, banishment—or the place of banishment.

"Those names could not have been accidentally so descriptive, they must have been given by a people speaking the language which so clearly expresses their peculiar circumstances. There is no straining, cutting down, or changing letters or syllables, the words declare their origin as palpably as that *Cape of Good Hope*, or *Desolation Bay*, were names given by the English."

Under this head many other names are given, to which are added a vast number of the names of the rivers and former inhabitants of Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. He has also as a further evidence collated the Carthaginian speeches in the *Penulus* of Plautus with the Irish; and having thus, as he contends, successfully established the fact of the identity of the Gaelic and Phenician language, and that the Gael or Celtæ were a Phenician colony, goes on to prove that the ancient Britons and Gauls of Cæsar's day spoke the Gaelic language, and were the same people as the Irish; and this he does by an investigation of the language, religion, institutions, manners, and customs of the Celtæ of South Britain and Gaul in the time of the Romans. As we have already said, to the book itself we must refer those who wish for further information on the subject; and we think there are few such who will not feel gratified and informed by its perusal.

THE BOASTER OUTBOASTED.

A few months since one of those self-important specimens of the sense and talent of the sister isle, yclept "riders," happened to be in a neighbouring town—and entering into conversation with some gentlemen in a coffee-room, amongst other topics he enlarged on the superior success of his countrymen in the improvement of manufactures, alleging, as a proof of his assertion, that in the manufactory to which he belonged, it was only necessary to place the fleece of wool on the machine, and immediately it became a piece of fine cloth. "All that is wonderful," replied one of the bye-standers, "but still it is not equal to our own manufactory here in Carrick-on-Suir, where we place the live sheep at one end, while at the other is produced a dish of roast mutton, and a ready made coat." Yours, &c., C. D.

Wexford, September, 1834.



INTERIOR OF MALAHIDE ABBEY.

The above ruin immediately adjoins the ancient Castle of Malahide, the property of the Talbot family, situated between six and seven miles from the metropolis, in a N. E. direction. In 1641, Thomas, the then Lord Talbot, having been outlawed in consequence of the part he took in the rebellion of that time, his castle and lands remained for seven years in the possession of Miles Corbet, the regicide, who is said to have unroofed the chapel for the purpose of using the materials in covering a barn or outhouse, and thus it has ever since remained.